

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1885.

No. 26.

LOCAL.

No mail Tuesday.

MAIL left for Calgary on Friday morning.

J. J. McARTHUR left by mail Friday morning.

CAPT. SMITH arrived from Calgary this morning.

JAS. PRUDEN arrived from Beaver lake on Thursday last.

AD. McPHERSON will bring the 65th battalion to Edmonton.

J. HANEY arrived from his mining claim up the river on Wednesday.

The river has lowered considerably since the ice went out, but is now rising.

J. WESTWAY left on Wednesday morning with Ad. McPheron's outfit for Calgary.

J. HYSLOP and party arrived from survey work above the White mud on Saturday last.

MESSRS. J. KERNOHAN and P. McCallum, of Rat Creek, finished seeding on Tuesday last.

A LITTLE daughter of L. Harnois, St. Albert road, died of throat disease on Wednesday last.

A. ROWLAND left for Calgary on Thursday morning, and W. Hurley for Victoria on Wednesday evening.

THE mounted police is to be increased to 1,000 men. How now about cutting down the police estimates?

Indians were leaving Battleford on April 14th, and travelling westward, burning the country as they went.

REV. JOHN MACDOUGALL, of Morley, will preach in the Methodist church to-morrow morning and evening.

THE Lac Ste Anne Stonies are reported to be demanding a large amount of ammunition with the alternative of flight.

BEEF and oats have riz on the prospect of troops coming in. Twenty cents a pound is asked for beef and \$1 a bushel for oats.

FITZ COCHRANE, barrister, of Calgary, formerly editor of the Prince Albert Times, will be here to take cases at the approaching session of the court.

W. J. BURNS, of Little Mountain, and R. Kelly, of Cut Bank lake, rise to remark that the first plowing was not done on the 2nd of April, as they plowed on the 1st.

L. LAROCQUE arrived on Monday from the H. B. store at Battle river, bringing in the goods returned by the Indians. They were disposed to act ugly when he left.

THE St. Albert telephone has been replaced by a telegraph instrument. Mr. Taylor offers to place the telephone in town if the people will provide the necessary poles.

A. ROWLAND, who left on Saturday morning last with despatches for Calgary, met Jas. Mowat at the Bear hills and returned with him, arriving here on Monday afternoon.

THE large band of horses, making about 60, which generally run in the country in rear of St. Albert mission, have been missing since the middle of last week, and it is feared that they have been run off.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the school house on Monday evening 27th inst. at 7:30 to hear the report of the committee appointed to select a suitable site for a cemetery. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

REV. JOHN MACDOUGALL arrived from Calgary on Wednesday, accompanied by three Stoney Indians from Morley and chief Sampson, from Bear hill. He is employed by government in connection with the present Indian trouble.

VERBAL tenders were asked on Tuesday last for the supply of 550 sacks of native flour for the Indian department. Tenders to be in on Thursday. J. A. McDougall & Co. received the contract for 300 sacks, and A. Macdonald & Co for 250 sacks.

A YOUNG man known as Ne-pa-win Laframboise arrived at St. Albert from Duck lake before the ice broke in the river, and gave an account of the Duck lake fight. He left for the south shortly afterwards, saying he was bound for Sun river, Montana.

REV. PERE LACOMBE arrived from Calgary on Wednesday last and will return on Monday. He reports the law breakers among the Bears' hill Indians as very much frightened at the prospect of troops coming. He thinks we need have no further fear here.

THE half-breed account of Duck lake fight gives the names of the killed on their side as follows: Augustin Laframboise, Isidore Dumont, Thos. Montour, — Montour, and an Indian name unknown. One half-breed, name unknown, was slightly wounded.

PHILIP WHITFORD, Jr., arrived from the Peace Hills farm on Monday, for provisions. He reports that five of chief Beady's men, from Duck lake, arrived at Battle river lately, and reported that a battle had been fought near the South branch in which Riel had destroyed a thousand volunteers.

ON Tuesday there was a general burnishing of windows and re-arrangement of goods among the storekeepers such as had not taken place since the first news of the Saddle lake outbreak. Also a general hunting up of caches and a returning of families and household goods to their accustomed places.

ON Monday last Alexandre, the Stoney chief at Riviere Qui Barre, and Enoch (Cree) of Stoney plain, came in to the agent, demanding transport and provisions for the purpose of removing the women and children of the latter band to Riviere Qui Barre, so as to be out of harm's way in the case of trouble, while the men of both bands were putting in crop on the former's reserve, near Edmonton. As the reserve on Stoney plain is the one most likely to be used as a gathering ground for any parties desiring to attack Edmonton, and as both these bands had been preparing for a fight for the past month, the agent respectfully, but firmly declined to accede to their request. The exceeding coolness of the proposal was quite refreshing in these heated times.

JOHN WHITFORD, of Beaver lake, arrived from Duhamel, Selva's settlement on Battle river, at Ft. Saskatchewan on Thursday last. He reported that the Indians mentioned in Capt. Griesbach's despatch of Saturday the 11th, after frightening away Major Butler and the Messrs. Steele from Beaver lake, robbed the former's place and killed one of R. E. Steele's cattle. They were joined by a family named Deschamps living at Beaver lake and went on to the Selva's settlement. On arrival they were joined by the Labouche's, traders of that settlement, and cleared out I. G. Baker's branch store there, under the management of the Messrs. Colman. On Whitford's arrival he informed them of the fact of troops being on the way in, with the result that they replaced the goods at once.

A LETTER from Calgary dated Sunday, April 19th, says that the storm of last week was very severe at Calgary. Fifteen inches of snow fell. Smith and Fielders and Ad. McPheron lost teams. V. Anderson lost one horse and has not since found it. Capt. Oswald's troop of Steele's scouts leave there this week for Edmonton, en route for Pitt. A number of Edmonton men have enlisted. Col. Osborne Smith's Winnipeg battalion, arrived on Thursday last. The mountain detachment of mounted police arrived from the Beaver last night, to go north. Ten of the scouts left for Red Deer on Thursday to escort the settlers back. The women and children remain in Calgary. The general impression here is that the trouble will not amount to much. Judge Roleau is here. Col. MacLeod is holding court.

THE following notice was brought in by Jas. Mowat from Calgary: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by letters patent, dated 30th March, 1885, from her majesty the queen, under the great seal of the Dominion of Canada, commissioners, with authority among other things to make an enumeration of the half-breeds, who previous to the 15th July, 1870, were resident within the ceded portions of the North-West territories, and outside the limits of the original province of Manitoba, and to investigate their claims as such half-breeds existing in connection with the extinguishment of the Indian title, and to issue certificates to such half-breeds as shall prove before the commissioners their claims to consideration under sub-section E, of section 81, of the Dominion lands act, 1883. The commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving, hearing and adjudicating upon such claims at the undermentioned places at or about the dates mentioned below; should circumstances prevent their reaching the places appointed at the dates mentioned, timely notice of the change will be given: At Fort Qu'Appelle, April 9th to April 14th, both days inclusive; at Touchwood Hills, April 16th to 17th; at Regina, April 23rd to April 27th, both days inclusive; at Maple Creek, April 29th; at Calgary, May 1st to May 6th, both days inclusive; at Fort MacLeod, May 9th to May 12th, both days inclusive. Dates for the sitting of the Commission at St. Albert, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, Duck Lake, St. Antoine de Padoue and Prince Albert will shortly be fixed. Dated at Winnipeg this 4th April, 1885. W. P. R. Street, R. Goulet, A. E. Forget, Commissioners.

A MAN arrived from Slave lake on Sunday last with letters from Colin Fraser. Mr. Fraser will be at the Athabasca landing on May 5th, with his winter's trade of fur. He has 700 lynx already and will take in 100 sacks of flour for summer trade. He will be in Edmonton about May 10th.

AN Indian named Skeesik arrived at Whitefish lake lately from Frog lake. He brought up one of the yoke of government oxen at Long lake, from between Frog lake and Pitt. The other ox he killed as he was useless. He reports Quinn, Delaney, Rev. Pere Farard, Rev. Pere Marchand and five mill hands killed, Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Gouinlock, J. Simpson, of the H. B. Company, John Pritchard, Abram Montour, two traders named Cameron and the farm instructor at Long lake, prisoners. The instructor at Onion lake and Rev. Mr. McQuinn escaped to Ft. Pitt. Ft. Pitt was well fortified and is probably able to hold out indefinitely. The H. B. store at Beaver river was plundered by Crees, the Chipewyans refusing to share in it. Four men were sent from Frog lake to the same place to make Rev. Pere Le Goff, the missionary there, a prisoner. They had not returned at last accounts. Mrs. Delaney is likely to die from the treatment she is receiving.

W. B. YOUNG arrived from Calgary on Wednesday night, bringing despatches from General Strange, at Calgary, to Capt. Stiff and Griesbach, and some late papers. He left Calgary on Monday the 19th. The 65th and Col. Osborne Smith's Winnipeg battalion were at Calgary when he arrived there on Saturday, also Capt. Steele with 60 policemen from the mountains and forty scouts newly enlisted under J. K. Oswald. More troops were expected to arrive shortly. The march north was to commence on Monday, the 20th. The mounted men under Capt. or (militia) Major Steele, would probably come ahead and intended to go through in four days, but this was impossible owing to the state of the roads. All was quiet along the road on the return trip. The storm of the 15th and 16th was very severe near Calgary, freezing two horses of Ad. McPheron's near McPheron's coulee, and two of W. Fielders' near Scarlett's. W. Fielders was also badly frozen.

J. ROWLAND and P. Tate returned from Lac Ste Anne on Sunday last. The occurrence at the H. B. store there scarcely amounted to a raid, but was serious enough. They demanded a considerable amount of goods, which were given them by Fortin, the clerk in charge, and which they did not pay for. The whole band under Alexis, with the White lake branch under Iron Head, were camped near the lake and were very sulky and defiant. They would give no satisfactory answer concerning the goods taken, nor as to what they intended to do. When asked by Messrs. Rowland and Tate as to their wants they demanded six kegs of powder with bullets and caps to match, twine for sixty nets, and a share of everything else that constitutes an Indian's wealth. They wanted this stuff and they wanted it quickly. When it was received by them they would know that the government meant good towards them. They were equipped for war and were anxious for news from the Bears' hill. Messrs. Tate and Rowland made up their minds that they were only waiting for favorable news to make a break.

H. S. YOUNG, of the H. B. Co., at Lac la Biche, and Peter Erasmus, of Whitefish lake, arrived on Friday afternoon. They report all quiet at both places. The letter which caused the trouble at Saddle lake was from Big Bear and not Riel, and was addressed to Pa-kan, urging him to join Big Bear at Frog lake, in rebelling against the whites. Only one family of the Saddle lake band, comprising several men, was concerned in the depredations. The rest of the band went to Good fish lake and joined Pa-kan's band. They will put in crop there. When Pa-kan got the letter he replied: "This does not move me." The letter was not forwarded to Lac la Biche. Some time afterwards a second messenger arrived with a similar letter and received a similar answer. Two Indians who had joined Pa-kan's band the year before took two of Mr. Youman's horses and were starting for Frog lake when another Indian saw them. The horses were taken from them and they were warned to leave them alone or they would be killed. Pa-kan then went to Lac la Biche and held a council with the Indians there, the result being that they determined for peace. Pa-kan, the Beaver lake chief, was absent at the time on his excursion to Battle river. On his return to Whitefish lake Pa-kan held another council, and made a speech for peace, which

he concluded by stepping to one side and asking all those who were for peace to follow him, when the whole band did so. Pa-kan sent in two letters to agent Anderson, giving him every assurance of peaceful intentions, and asking for supplies with which to carry on his spring farming and hunting. The powder said to have been taken from Colman's store was agreed to be paid for before it was taken. Mr. Young brought in the government horse taken by the Indians at Saddle lake. It had been taken to Frog lake and brought back again by Louis We-chak-win.

John Gordon, well known here, who witnessed the fight at Duck lake, has arrived in Winnipeg. He says Crozier's force numbered 80 and the rebels 200. The latter surrounded Crozier's force and demanded his surrender. This was refused and they opened fire. The police and volunteers replied with effect for fifteen minutes, driving the rebels off. They then slackened fire to gather up the wounded. The rebels rallied, the police ammunition gave out, and they were compelled to retreat to Carlton, leaving their dead on the field. The greatest loss was suffered by the police during the retreat. Col. Irvine telegraphs that 40 rebels were killed. Riel was thirteen miles away, probably at Batoche's, when the fight took place.

THE Indian We-chak-win, who brought the Ft. Pitt news to Victoria last week, was amongst the Indians and an eye witness of the bloodshed which he told of. The Indian who shot Rev. Father Farard was one who had been kept all winter in his house by the father. Rev. Mr. Quinney and his wife succeeded in getting into Ft. Pitt, although robbed of everything. H. B. factor McLean, formerly of Ft. Qu'Appelle, is in the fort with his family. In expectation of an attack all the buildings of the fort had been pulled down except one and a strong stockade built. Mines had also been put out. The ground all around the fort was clear and level, and there was no chance to take it except by fire. Coal oil was secured from the stock of some traders who had been at Frog lake in the winter, and this with some baled hay was the engine to be used. The authorities at St. Albert know of no priest named Terrarch near Ft. Pitt, and think Father LeGoff, who had charge of the Chipewyan mission on Beaver river, on the Cold lake trail must be meant. Neither do they know of any one named McCombe, and think that Father Marchand must be meant. Mrs. Delaney is said to have been sold to a half-breed from Duck lake for a horse, and it is hoped that he purchased her for the purpose of saving her from the Indians. On the other hand an Indian told a resident of Edmonton over a week ago, chaffing him about the cowardice shown by the whites, that Big Bear had a white wife now, and that many others would soon have white wives.

Gen. Middleton's advance force was at Humboldt on April 13th, short of forage for horses with ammunition of which only three rounds out of fifty fired were effective. Riel's scouts could be seen all around. An advance was to be made on Thursday, 16th. Prince Albert then had two weeks provisions. Riel had 800 men, and Indians were joining him. Middleton's force comprised the 90th rifles, Winnipeg field battery, and was to be joined at once by the Toronto Grenadiers, and Major Boulton with 50 mounted riflemen. A battery and Capt. Scott's Winnipeg battalion were also to join the command at once. Capt. McDowell and ten men left on the 14th for Prince Albert, via Carrot river. A reconnaissance was made 20 miles west of Humboldt towards Clarke's crossing, on the 14th.

THE force for the relief of Battleford numbers 600 men, and was to leave Swift Current on the 13th. It comprised 50 police under Col. Herchmer and Capt. Neale. The Queen's Own, under Col. Otter, B Battery with four nine pounders and two Gatlings, the Foot Guards' sharpshooters and 40 men of C. school of infantry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE. — The undersigned intends to be present at the next sittings of the district court at Edmonton, and will be happy to attend to any professional business that may be entrusted to his care.

FITZ COCHRANE,
Barrister, etc.

Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.
April 9th, 1885.

FOR SALE. — Beauty of Hebron Potatoes 100 bushels at \$1 a bushel. Apply to M. GROUT.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edm. ton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 25, 1885.

SINCE the Indians heard that troops are on the way their desire to go on with their farming is marvellous.

BEFORE Blue Quill left on Friday of last week, he told Mr. J. Sinclair that Battleford was taken by the Indians. Whether he had received news, been making medicine, or simply lied, remains to be seen.

THE Free Press asserts that the volunteers are not sufficiently well fed, and complains that when troops would have been allowed to pass through the States they were not brought that way in order to save time.

THE following resolution was passed at a public meeting held at Wolseley station, Assa., lately: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is now time for the government to take decisive action, and that their first shall be that orders be issued to hang Riel to the first tree when he is caught, but if there must be delay that it shall only be long enough to capture Dewdney and hang the two together." The candidature of Mr. Pearce, Inspector of mines, etc., etc., for similar honors is hereby humbly suggested.

ALEX. FISHER, who was killed at Duck lake, was not the rustling and accommodating proprietor of the ferry at Batoche's, as was supposed, but a Prince Albert farmer, of Swedish nationality. The original Alex. is still in the flesh, and signs himself lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan. This is one instance of how an energetic man of humble birth may raise himself to high social position by his own exertions in this great and free North-West. It is to be feared that Mr. Fisher's ambition to fill lieutenant-governor Dewdney's shoes will lead him to a still further elevation—by the neck. This is to be regretted, for if he makes as good a lieutenant-governor as he did a ferryman, he would be huge improvement on the present incumbent.

THE Calgary Herald is horrified at the suggestion of the MacLeod Gazette that the Blackfeet be employed to settle matters with the hostile Crees, and dishes out a lot of twaddle about setting the poor heathens at work cutting each other's throats. The man who can see humanity in taking men away from their homes, families and business in eastern Canada for the purpose of cutting the throats of these poor heathens, instead of letting the job to their natural enemies, who are situated conveniently for engaging in the congenial work, is altogether too solicitous for the welfare of the poor heathen and too little so for that of his fellow citizens. There are other reasons, however, why it would be bad policy to employ the Blackfeet as proposed. They might be like the indifferent musician, cheaper to start than to stop.

THE Calgary Herald of April 9th reads the Edmonton land agent quite a lecture on his duty in the present crisis. The agent, it seems, should have been loyal enough to the government to have ascertained fully what fault the settlers found with Inspector Pearce's awards, made comments thereon and forwarded the same to the department. The idea that a land agent should assume the office of a special commissioner and tender advice to the government is a good one, but not likely to be adopted by agents who value their situations. How such action would be received may be judged by an assertion in the same paragraph of the Herald as to "the only newspaper at Edmonton." This journal has furnished at the low price of \$2 per annum, cart loads of advice, information and comment to the government on North-West affairs. As Mark Twain remarks: "Information stews out of us as naturally as the precious oil of roses out of the otter." And this is all the thanks it receives from the organ of the ungrateful government. Instead of having its columns kept full of fat government ads. as a slight acknowledgment of the encouraging information and advice so liberally given, its existence as an advertising medium is almost ignored in favor of the lickspittles, and it is insulted by being told that it is "more anxious to make a point against than to gain information for the government." This experience does not furnish an encouraging example for a land agent to follow. It proves the truth of the saying: Never give advice. A wise man does not require it and a fool will not take it. As the Herald admits that the government needs advice a conclusion as to its opinion of its masters can be easily arrived at. The government has never been looking for land agents or newspapers who would tell them the truth.

RELIEF.

There was a general feeling of relief last Monday afternoon upon the receipt of the news from Calgary, brought in by James Mowat. That troops were already on the way north was good, but it was still better to know that the Blackfeet had not risen, the Fenians crossed the line, nor the railway track been torn up, as had been rumored from time to time. In the twelve days that had followed the arrival of the mail so much had occurred and so much had been rumored as likely to occur, that it was a blessing to know for a certainty that creation had not collapsed in the interval. That fact once established the further fact, that it was not likely to become a secondary consideration, as well as the safety of this its central point.

But the news did not come any too soon. The settlement at large had been on the ragged edge for fully a week. Seeding and business generally had been greatly neglected, household fixings thrown around, and stock had suffered and this state of affairs would probably have continued for an indefinite period, or until news did come. Nor was it on account of mere scare that the news was welcome. There were all too good grounds for scare of the largest kind, and every day bettered those grounds. The circle was gradually—and not too gradually either—drawing around us. The best and most peaceable Indians in the country—whom those who knew them best would have staked their honor on their peacefulness—committed depredations and assumed a defiant attitude that meant no good. East of us there was slaughter at Battleford and Pitt. To the north the peaceable Saddle lakers plundered and burned. The Lac Ste Anne Stonies, to the west, who it was thought would run from a cross dog, robbed and talked like Napoleon Bonaparte. The Battle river Indians to the south turned completely loose for a while, for plunder and blood. Right at our doors the Stoney plain and Riviere Qu Barre bands made sharp arrows and war clubs, ran bullets, and secured ammunition from no one knows where, and the Two Hills band within three miles of the fort, deliberately proposed to stop travel, while old timers of both sexes who had been used to make a living by sawing wood or scrubbing in town, stuck feathers in their hair, painted their faces and went around the stores picking out what they proposed to take when the fun commenced. The situation was becoming decidedly interesting. Everything had been made ready, and all that was wanted was favorable news or assistance from the east, to have the scenes which have been enacted at Prince Albert, Battleford and Pitt re-enacted here. This was not the worst feature of the case. While the Indians were preparing, owing to distrust, dislike, jealousy and selfishness, the incompetence of those in authority, or the perversity of those who were not, preparations for defence went on very slowly and unsatisfactorily. It is true that what preparations were made probably had the effect of preventing a raid on the fort and town by the Indians of the district, but it is not less true that had trouble come in the shape in which it was feared, by Indians arriving in large numbers from the south or east, the chance to save any property outside the H. B. fort at Edmonton, the police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan or the mission buildings at St. Albert would have been very slim, while the fact that the small and poorly armed forces available would have been divided into three bodies would have immensely increased the chances of a general massacre, and have insured considerable loss of life. That such a state of affairs should have existed in a district with a military officer in command, nearly a month after the first alarm was given and specials sworn in, is a disgrace to the Canadian government, and of a piece with the mismanagement which has led to the whole of these deplorable occurrences.

It is just possible that the relief may arrive too late, but this is not likely. The Indians in the neighborhood have heard of the coming of the troops, and the mere news has produced a wonderful change in their behavior and language. They are terribly anxious to farm now, and to prove that not they but others, were talking war, while

they were always for peace; and are congratulating themselves that they did not proceed further on the dangerous war path. At the same time the eastern Indians will probably have their hands full by this time, and be thinking rather how to get across the boundary than to visit Edmonton.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Crees. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

REPAIRED TO DO THE THING FINE
VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, AND
BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

TO CALGARY, AND BACK.

J. Mowat arrived from Calgary on Monday afternoon, April 20th, bringing despatches of the 14th. In going out he left J. Walters place shortly after midnight on the morning of the 8th, and arrived at Peace Hills farm at 5 a.m. Changed horses there, at Battle river, Barnett's, Red Deer, Scarlett's and McPherson's Coulee, and arrived at Calgary on the afternoon of Thursday the 9th, 36 hours out. He had slept none during the time, eaten very little and was not very tired. He had no difficulty in procuring horses, every one being willing to help him in every way, and met with no mishaps or interference on the road. On arriving in Calgary he went to the barracks and placed his despatches in the hands of Major-General Strange by whom they were forwarded. He was ordered not to give out the news he had brought for fear of raising an excitement in Calgary. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney arrived on Thursday night for the purpose of holding a council with the Blackfoot chiefs. They refused to come to Calgary and he was obliged to return to Blackfoot crossing next day to see them. On Friday a young man named Stewart was sent with a letter from lieutenant-governor Dewdney to Rev. C. Scollen at Battle river; and the reason no message was sent by him to Edmonton was that Mowat was expected to start on the same day and come through more quickly, but he was delayed waiting for despatches. At noon on Sunday the 12th inst. the 65th battalion Mount Royal rifles, 317 strong, arrived. They had been ten days and eleven nights on the road. The uniform is rifle green—black—with red cord at the seams. The arms are the short Snider-Enfield and sword bayonet; but it is expected that the Sniders will be replaced by Winchester before the march north is commenced. They had two cannon. The men are mostly French-speaking. Calgary was not much excited, but home guards were being formed and a company of mounted men enlisted for scout service. Ft. MacLeod was being stockaded, and many of the ladies had gone to Winnipeg. The Red Deer settlers with their families arrived in Calgary on Tuesday morning. Mowat started home on Tuesday afternoon, 14th inst. Changed horses at McPherson's coulee and Scarlett's and reached the Lone Pine, 60 miles, that night. At Scarlett's met V. Anderson and J. Smith, who had started for Edmonton with loads, but dumped them there and returned to Calgary to freight for the troops. Also met Ad. McPherson's carts which had been loaded for Brown & Curry, returning from Red Deer, where they had left the freight, and were also going to help the troops in. At the Lone Pine met J. Leeson, Geo. Lamb and W. Fielders bound for Calgary, Leeson taking the mail horses from Blind river for fear of the Indians. He left Lone Pine on Wednesday morning and reached Miller's at noon. A heavy wet snow storm set in from the north in the morning and continued all Wednesday and Thursday. The snow fell from a foot to a foot and a half deep. D. M. McDougall was at Miller's with a train of carts loaded with bacon for the H. B. Co. bound for Edmonton. He received word to remain there until the troops came. Stewart, the messenger to Bears' hill, was also there on the way out. W. B. Young arrived from Edmonton on Thursday at one o'clock and remained that day. He reported the occurrences at Battle river and Lac Ste. Anne. He had not been molested on the trip. Mowat left Miller's Friday morning and reached Red Deer at noon. D. McLeod, Capt. Smith and S. Emerson were camped there on their way north, waiting for the snow to go. Also Thos. Taylor, of the H. B. Co. store at Battle river who had concluded to return with D. McLeod. There was also a freighter who had been robbed at Bears' hill of I. D. goods. Reached Barnett's Friday night and left Saturday morning. Reached the Leaving of Battle river early in the afternoon and camped with Rev. Father Scollen. The roads were bad. One of the approaches to the Battle river bridge had been burned. No whites were at the crossing of Battle river except J. Colman. He advised Mowat not to go on as Edmonton was being raided by Papastay-ow's Indians. There were no Indians around the Leaving, all being down the river at the big camp near the Methodist mission, but Donald Whitford was camped there. Left the mission Sunday morning and came on to Sampson's place at Bears' hill. Delivered a letter from Rev. John McDougall to Sampson, Donald Whitford interpreting it. The letter told of the arrival of troops and advised Sampson how to act. While there A. Rowland and J. Norris Jr. rode up. Had dinner at the latter's place. Sampson and Ermine Skin both said they would see that the Indians would keep quiet in future and start farming. They asked that Mr. Lucas should come back. A. Rowland returned with Mowat to Edmonton, and they camped at Peace hills farm that night. No person was at the farm. Left the farm Monday morning. Met seven Indians from Lucas' survey party this side of the Boggy plain. Tah-koots forbade them to pass through the reserve at the Two Hills. He had been stopped from going into the H. B. fort lately.

The white men might be boss in the fort but he would be boss on the reserve. Alex. Rowland replied that there would be some white men along the road in a few days and he might take a chance at stopping them. He replied that they would only make a mouthful.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

SIR.—The following statement appears in the Winnipeg weekly Sun newspaper of the 25th ult.:

"The Hudson's Bay Company received a telegram from their agent at Edmonton last night stating that the half-breeds there were holding secret meetings for some time, and are now organizing for action of some kind. Trouble is expected at once."

We cannot adequately express the indignation we feel at the reading of such a despatch. Undoubtedly we have many reasons for complaining against the government, and those who accuse us cannot say we are wrong. They know best the rights that we have to the lands of the country. We are aborigines as well as the Indians and have the same rights as they. Before any of those foreigners, whom the government to-day prefers to us, saw the country we had begun to cultivate it. The company who are reported to have sold our country would willingly have sold us as well. Had they more rights than we? The government understood that the Indians had rights in the country and consequently made treaties with them; but with us half-breeds what treaties have been made? What favor have they conferred on us? Let a single case be instanced. Far from receiving favors, we have not been accorded fair play. Last summer a government agent came here to settle local land questions and had it been his aim to provoke the half-breeds to rebellion he could not have devised better means than his decisions, which were always so manifestly unjust to them. Give an instance of a land dispute between a half-breed and a foreigner where the half-breed was not sacrificed. In many cases half-breeds who were long settled in homes of their own have seen their lands taken from them and portioned out to newly arrived strangers; and those men are thus forced to make way for foreigners, locating again to be very probably dispossessed later in the same way. Do they believe we have no feelings? We feel those wrongs deeply. Our complaints heretofore have not found expression beyond ourselves. We ask you to-day to publish them in your columns for the first time. We have never thought of rebellion or inciting to rebellion. How under such circumstances have these strangers the assurance to ask us to take up arms in defence of them and theirs? Were we indeed what they think us we would take arms in truth, but for the purpose of enforcing justice to ourselves. We would be expected by them to take sides with the half-breeds at Duck lake whose rising we condemn and deplore; we would be expected to join the discontented Indians. Men who know the influence of the half-breeds over the Indians will readily accept the continued good behavior of the Indians round about us as the strongest evidence of our loyalty. We wish to state that instead of siding with blood-thirsty Indians, we are ready to take arms against those monsters who dare to spill the blood of defenceless people, not sparing even the lives of our priests. As a rule no Half-Breed ever treats a stranger with injustice, contempt or even incivility; the treatment a Half-Breed gives to the stranger, has he not a right to demand from the stranger? There are in this district many strangers who have deservedly our good will and who are as indignant as we are at the injustice of the malignant accusation we are complaining of. In conclusion we ask all newspapers who are friends of justice to publish this our protest against the above slander dispatched to Winnipeg by the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton. (Signed) Samuel Cunningham, Octave Bellerose, John Cunningham, Baptiste Courtepatte, John Rowland, Adolphus Rowland, Louis Chastellaine, Lawrence Gurneau, on behalf of the Half-Breeds of St. Albert. Saint Albert, Alberta, April 21st, 1885.

A German Jew named Maliskie was murdered in Moose Jaw on April 5th. John Connors has been arrested, charged with the murder. The body was found lying in Moose Jaw creek, with a heavy log chain rolled around it. Blood was found in Connors' house and tracked to where the body was found. Connors stove was half-full of partly burnt clots of blood.

Geo. White, of Ft. Qu'Appelle, is organizing a force of mounted scouts to watch the boundary from Moose Mountain to Old wives lakes and see that no assistance is given or escape made from the rebels. Bob Graham, of Wood Mountain, is raising a similar force at Moose Jaw.

There was a great strike on the C. P. R. in the mountains, as the men had not been paid since New Year's. The men seized the C. P. R. stores. One man was killed by the police. The strike is now settled.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, by note or otherwise, if not paid before the 15th of April will be handed into court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. SEED POTATOES.—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thresher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants. With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada. Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty. WABA NURSERIES, Arnprior, Ont. The most northern nursery in Canada.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU, A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office, Edmonton, 27th March, 1885. 153 P.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

NOON OF APRIL 10TH, 1885.

For the supply of

100 TONS OF COAL

For use of the North-West Mounted Police. The coal to be of a good merchantable quality, and to be delivered at the steamboat landing at BATTLEFORD, not later than 30th July, 1885.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Inspector, Commanding N. W. Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.

Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—

making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house, Calgary office in H. B. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

A fund has been started in Montreal to furnish relief to the families of volunteers gone to the North-West. The Canada life insurance company, in Winnipeg, offers to take risks on the lives of volunteers without extra rates. The St. George snow shoe club and Winnipeg rowing club have become part of the Winnipeg home guards.

The Toronto cavalry arrived in Winnipeg on April 16th. The London battalion was to arrive the same evening, the Quebec cavalry on Saturday, and the Halifax infantry a day or two later. These were all the troops on the way. Capt. Scott's Winnipeg battalion joins Middleton's force moving on Prince Albert. The Winnipeg troop of cavalry was called out at the request of the officers and men.

A volunteer's account of the Duck lake fight says it was started while the forces were within 50 yards of each other parlying, by the police interpreter Joseph McKay shooting an Indian who tried to take his gun from him. Some of the rebels were in a house. The police put the shell in their cannon before the powder and rendered it useless. The rebels captured 15 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition and two teams of horses. The Prince Albert dead remained on the field seven days.

A meeting of settlers was held at John Glenn's, Fish Creek, eight miles south of Calgary, on Sunday, April 4th. The meeting was summoned by invitation. S. Livingstone was elected chairman and made a very inflammatory speech against the method of the disposal of land in Calgary district, and the North-West generally. He had been settled on his land for nine years, and could not get an entry. He concluded by saying: "For the present I defend my claim as my neighbors do, behind my Winchester. Unless the land is all opened up for homestead entry all must either fight for our rights or leave the country; and if I am compelled to leave I will leave marks on the trail behind me." John Glenn made complaints similar to those of Mr. Livingstone. He concluded by saying: "It is useless for us to remain in the country unless we get our rights in every respect. If we do not get them I will be compelled to burn my place, and if I do I will not leave many ranches behind me." Messrs. G. Monilaw, Cousins, McInnes, Goddall, W. Sharples, Alex. McDonald, Rivers, Clark, Butlin, James Barwis, Fitz, Cochrane, Rielly, H. Blecker and Geo. Murdoch, mayor of Calgary, made complaints or endorsed what had been said. Mr. Murdoch said the ordinary management of the Indians gave them a premium to rebel. Threats always brought them provisions, hard work and quietness brought them starvation. The Alberta settlers' rights association was formed at the conclusion of the meeting with a membership of 50. A telegram was sent to Sir John A. Macdonald embodying the conclusions of the meeting.

The last detachment of the 90th battalion arrived at Ft. Qu'Appelle on April 3rd. There were then in camp the 90th, the Winnipeg Field battery and 34 scouts under Captain French. The transport consisted of 350 teams paid at the rate of \$7 a day and board. They take a 30 days supply of food. The 90th marched from Qu'Appelle towards Touchwood on Monday, April 6th, making 15 miles. The day was cold and snowy. The first detachment of troops from Ontario, comprising A and B Batteries of Canadian artillery arrived in Winnipeg on April 5th and left for the west in the evening. They had a great deal of trouble in crossing the gap in the C. P. R., having to load and unload their material eight times. The Queen's Own and Grenadiers, of Toronto, 365 strong, arrived in Winnipeg on April 6th and left for the west at noon on the 7th. The Kingston provisional battalion, under Col. Williams, M. P., left April 7th. Col. Quinn's battalion and O'Brien's left Blacou-tasing on the 4th. The 7th London and 26th Middlesex were ordered out on the 5th. The Toronto Field battery was ordered out on the 6th, and the Governor General's body guard left on the 7th. A hospital corps and intelligence corps has been organized at Ottawa and left on the 6th. The Halifax battalion, 300 strong, was to leave on the 8th. Two Gatling guns have been procured from the States for service in the North-West. The Queen's Own will go to Battleford by way of Swift Current, and will go down the South Branch in steamers if the water is high enough. If it is not they will march across country. Col. Scott's Manitoba battalion numbered 320 on April 6th, and was expected to reach 400 on the 7th by the arrival of new companies from outside points. The men were being drilled and would start west as soon as their equipment arrived. Col. Smith's battalion was in the same position, number not given. A Swedish company of home guards is being organized. Arms for the Medicine Hat home guards arrived on April 6th. The steamers were ready to proceed down stream. There was only 22 inches of water. A rifle company has been formed at Maple Creek and a home guard 50 strong at Oak lake.

THE Calgary Herald extras, brought in by Jas. Mowat, bring news from Prince Albert, Battleford and Ft. Pitt up to April 13th. Bresaylor settlement, 25 miles west of Battleford, was raided on April 1st and everything destroyed. The wire went down on the 2nd and was not up again until the 15th. At that time the fort was still besieged and fears were entertained that provisions would not hold out long. The situation was unchanged on the 13th. Geo. Applegarth, farm instructor near Battleford, who was reported killed, arrived at Swift Current all right. The Indians cut off his retreat towards Battleford, he, therefore, headed for Swift Current. Judge Kroleau, of Battleford, reached Swift Current safely on April 8th, with a number of women. They left Battleford before the siege began. Battleford advices of the 8th give particulars of the massacre at Frog lake, forty miles west of Pitt. It occurred on April 2nd. On that day the Indians invited sub-Indian agent Thomas Quinn and others to a conference and killed them when they entered the camp. The names of the killed are said to be Thomas Quinn, sub-Indian agent John Delaney, farm instructor; Rev. Fathers Fafard and Terrarch, John Gouinlock and wife, J. Williscraft, Chas. German and three others, names unknown, supposed to be mill hands. Four prisoners were taken, J. K. Simcox, Mrs. Delaney, and two men of the H. B. Company. There are twenty-five police, ten civilians and Rev. Father McCombe entrenched in Ft. Pitt. While the police were going to the river for water they were fired upon by Indians and in the skirmish which followed two Indians were killed. The place was then closely besieged, and was in that condition at last accounts. Big Bear's band was amongst the attacking party at Pitt. Latest Prince Albert news arriving at Qu'Appelle, April 6th, was to the effect that the police were in a well fortified position near the H. B. mill, and were able to hold out for an indefinite period, except that provisions were scarce. White Cap's band of Teton Sioux were pillaging the settlers and many of them were abandoning their places and coming to town. This greatly increased the danger of a famine. A reinforcement of 1,500 men is asked for. C. Page, photographer, and W. R. Markley, merchant, wounded at Duck Lake, are dead. About forty Cree Indians raided Swift Current on April 3rd, and pillaged the stores. The residents took refuge in the C. P. R. dining hall. All was quiet next day.

BIRTH.

MUNRO.—At Edmonton, on Tuesday, April 21st, the wife of Dr. L. Munro, of a daughter.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 23rd, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday	37	21
Sunday	58	10
Monday	58	24
Tuesday	56	33
Wednesday	53	25
Thursday	60	27
Friday	42	29
Barometer rising.	27.800.	

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.

JOHN A. MCDUGALL & CO.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,

H. Martineau,
L. W. Herchmer,
A. McDonald,
J. A. Macrae,
J. M. Rae,
T. E. Quinn,
W. Anderson,
M. Beggs,
W. Pocklington,

Agency.

Manitoba house,
Birtle,
Indian Head,
Carleton,
Battleford,
Fort Pitt,
Edmonton,
Blackfoot Crossing,
Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Dy. Supt. General of

Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pe, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street—The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODBRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSE, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Ban-natyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Coch-hutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.